Subject 2 [illegible]

$\psi = \alpha_+ \times \alpha_- + \alpha_- \times \alpha_+ = \alpha_0 \alpha_0$

$H = \alpha J_x^2 + \beta J_y^2 / e$

$J_+ \alpha_+ = 0$

$J_- \alpha_+ = \alpha_0$

$J_+ \alpha_- = \alpha_0$

$J_- \alpha_- = 0$

$H_s \alpha_x = \frac{\alpha+\varsigma}{} \alpha$

$H_s \alpha_y = \frac{\alpha+\varsigma}{} \alpha$

$H_s \alpha_z = (\alpha+2\alpha) \alpha$

$J_+ = J_x + i J_y$

$J_- = J_x - i J_y$

$\therefore J_x = \frac{1}{2}(J_+ + J_-)$

$J_y = \frac{1}{2i}(J_+ - J_-)$

$\therefore J_x(\alpha_- - \alpha_+) = 0$

$J_y(\alpha_- + \alpha_+) = 0$

$\therefore \alpha_x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\alpha_- - \ldots$

$\therefore \alpha_y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\alpha_- + \ldots$

$\alpha_- = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\alpha_x + \alpha_y \ldots$

$\alpha_+ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\alpha_y - \alpha \ldots$

~~$\therefore \psi =$~~

$\therefore \psi =$ ~~$\frac{1}{2}(\alpha_x + \alpha_y)(\alpha_y - \alpha_x) + \frac{1}{2}($~~

$= \frac{1}{2}(\alpha_y - \alpha_x)(\alpha_y + \alpha_x) + \frac{1}{2}(\alpha_y + \alpha_x)(\alpha_y - \alpha_x)$

$= \frac{1}{2}(\alpha_y \times \alpha_y - \alpha_x \alpha_x - \alpha_x \alpha_y + \alpha_y \alpha_x$
$+ \alpha_y \cdot \alpha_y - \alpha_x \alpha_x + \alpha_x \alpha_y - \alpha_y \alpha_x) - \ldots$

$= \alpha_y \alpha_y - \alpha_x \alpha_x - \alpha_z \alpha_z$

$$P_{f_*\mu}(A) = \mu(f^{-1}(A))$$

J. Bub 'Randomness and locality in QM'
in Suppes (ed.) 'Logic and Prob. in QM' 1976

Footnote 18 p. 419 The applicability of Gleason's
[theorem] to locally measured hypotheses in
the case of a composite 2-particle system
associated with the Hilbert space $H_3 \otimes H_3$
(3×3 dimensional) follows as an immediate corollary
to K, S theorem. This was pointed out
to me by Abner Shimony, after a conversation
with Specker. I conclude an [illegible]
the reason and the [illegible] in each of
the simplified version of the proof [illegible]
in Bub (1974) Ch. 5.